Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 38. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 2992.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1862. VOL. 5. NO. 28.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
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Select Poetry.

WINTER IN THE COUNTRY.

BY ISAAC MACLELLAN.

The winter moon rides high,
The yellow moon shines bright;
The frosty stars, like jewels,
Entwine the bow of Night,
And the wintry winds are calling,
And the feathery flakes are falling.

The snow shines on the roof,
The snow drifts o'er the street;
Road-side and field are sprinkled
With the sharp translucent sleet.
Big icicles hang from the wall
Like spar in grottoes dim;
And a polished shield is thick enclasped
Around the old oak-limb;
While sparkling crystals on each twig
In liquid lustre swim.

The brook hath lost its merry song,
And ceased its playful chase:
O'er glistening lake a rosy throng
Of skaters ply their race;
The water-wheel is choked with ice,
Nor turns its dripping beam;
Mute rests the frozen water-fall,
Mute rests the frosty stream.

The snow-birds perch on the garden rail,
The earth denies them food;
Under the hemlock mopes the quail,
With her half-perished brood;
And the partridge shivereth as the gale
Howls through th' inclement wood.
The cattle haste to the friendly barn,
The sheep to their folds repair;
The dame by the fire-side spins the yarn;
Her good man nods in his chair:
While children crowd to the chimney-nook,
Intent on frolic, or pictured book.

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE OLD UNION.

No concealment is now attempted, by the radical party, of their views of the Union. It is deliberately laid down, boldly stated, continually reiterated, in their public journals and their private conversations, in speeches and letters, that the Union is destroyed, and that they have no desire to see it reconstructed. The mask is off at last. We have seen them for some months attempting to blind the public by the foolish question "do you prefer slavery to the Union," as if there were any such issue before us. But when a few weeks ago the public began to urge on them the true question, "do you prefer the abolition of slavery to the Union," these professed patriots at first sought to avoid the issue, and at length in despair of sustaining any longer their doubtful professions of loyalty, plunged into the fatal vortex of disunionism. They now say that they would not consent to-day to restore the Union as it was a year ago. They speak of it with horror as a covenant with death and a league with hell, which they would not consent to renew.

We do not exaggerate. Every word we say is susceptible of abundant proof from the columns of the radical party papers, of the past two weeks. The day is forever past when they can claim, with any show of truth or sincerity, to be loyal to the Constitution or the Union, and they must be, as they virtually consent to be, classed with the enemies of both.

The discussion of their peculiar tenets and doctrines would seem then to be no longer necessary. They are powerless for evil since their designs are exposed, and the fact is now beyond question that the Government is not under their influence, and will not be deceived by their wiles, or driven by their threats.

But it may be well for us, who remain true to the ancient faith of our country and our fathers, to look for a moment at the magnificence of that Union which those disloyal and ungrateful sons of American sires, unite with Southern enemies in reviling and casting off.

It is the most beneficent government on the face of the earth. It has grown to be such under the united efforts of Southern slaveholders, Northern merchants and manufacturers, and the steadfast labors of inhabitants of all portions of the land. Conservative in all its history, preserved in its conservative course by the fact that the various interests of North and South united were always powerful to overcome the efforts of radicalism in politics as in social life, it became the great nation whose history we are proud to recite, and whose name was the synonym of political grandeur in all parts of the world. Under the guidance of wise and distinguished rulers, sometimes slaveholders, sometimes Northern employers of free labor, always conservative men, under the watchful care of Senators and Representatives from every State, every climate, every section, uniting in conservative views of policy, it obtained the position among nations which the ancient politicians dreamed of, but died despairing of.

There are puny politicians at the North, in this year of trouble, who charge on the fathers of the Republic the errors which have led it into the present time of trial. There are ambitious demagogues at the South who curse the Union which Washington and his companions founded, as a Union in which they cannot find the freedom and the power they desire. Both classes are moved by the very emotions which Washington foresaw, and against which he warned the nation. There was nothing in the constitution of the government against which either could complain. If the Massachusetts philanthropist desired a field for his large and expansive view of his duty to his fellow man, he might have found sins and sufferings in Boston that would have lasted him a lifetime of hard labor, and remained perhaps for his children to work on. If the ardent and aspiring South Carolinian did not find the United States broad enough for the efforts of his ambition, he might have, at least, been wiser than to confine his genius to the limits of one small State, or a Confederacy made up of only part of the old country. It was the union of Massachusetts and South Carolina that tempered the ambition, checked the reforming and disorganizing spirit, and made a solid and substantial basis of power for a great nation. It is easy now to say that we of the North do not want a Union in which Davis and Mason and Slidell shall return to their old positions. So it is easy at the South to say they do not want a Union in which Sumner and Lovejoy, and Giddings shall occupy places of power, and hurl their taunts and insults at the slaveholder. But this dealing with, or talking of individuals, on both sides, is child's play, when we are discussing the welfare of a nation which is to live a thousand years after we and these men, traitors on one side, and abolitionists on the other, shall have been dust of the soil. We do want a Union, and no other Union can be devised, than just that old Union, in which Masons may meet Sumners in the Senate, and, if needs be, mind clash with mind, that the spark of truth be elicited to enlighten the people. Back of all this lies the error that the people must learn, that their representatives should be wise and harmless, sagacious and calm, and if out of this present discord that old Union shall emerge safe, we venture the prophecy that the lesson will have been well learned, and the land will have rest from political demagogues and radical reformers for at least a hundred years.

What other Union would the Northern reformers have? We put the question to them, because the Southerners avow that they will have no Union, and these men seem to have some incoherent notion of conquering a new Union out of the war. Would they give to the general Government the powers of the States? That would be a nation, but not a Union.—Would they have a grand Sheik ul Islam, a great interpreter of the reform faith, to be the dispenser of the laws, the judge of moral right and wrong for every State, the administrator of *the Higher Law*? The Saints will judge the world, if prophecy be true, but the time has hardly arrived yet, and the Saints are wanting among these reformers.

No! If since the patriarchs ruled their families in love four thousand years ago, on the plains of Asia, there has been anything of government on the earth to be admired, respected, held in profoundest veneration, it is the American Union as it was in the year 1860 after Christ. To it every eye on the globe, among civilized nations, was turned with hope. Even the barbarians respected, and some among them revered it. No man, whatever his name whatever his creed, whatever his education, no man, failed to do homage to the work of Washington. As the religious world, the eyes of dying Christians turned with longing gaze to the Eastern skies, as it to behold the light above Jerusalem, so in the political world the faith and hope of men was directed Westward, and old statesmen, and worn out dealers in the broken theories of monarchy and absolutism died with their dim gaze turned to us, believing in our glorious destiny.

These are no idle phrases, glittering generalities. In this hour of our trial, God forbid that any man should waste mere words in praising the American Union, or write of it merely to run high sounding periods. We write in soberness, and to that which is written the heart of every American responds, if he be true to the holy bond which the fathers bound. There may be men at the North who will sneer. They are enemies of their country. There may be men at the South who will deride. They are enemies to their country. We care not whether the man is Northern abolitionist or Southern rebel, he who says to-day, in the hour of darkness, that the old Union ought to fall, he who laughs at the Constitution, who denies its splendor among the long dim row of human inventions of government, is no true son of America, and no loyal defender of the nation.

SPECULATION IN MULES.

A great speculation has lately been brought to light in Cairo, between Quartermaster Watch and Commander Graham.

It appears that among other speculations, this Quartermaster captured several hundred mules from the Secessionists. The army regulations require that all animals captured from the enemy shall be advertised and sold to the highest bidder. In this case he only advertised them half and knocked them off to one of his own hands (there being no one else there,) at $33 each. A few days afterwards the government needed mules, when he *purchased* from his understrapper the same mules at $111 each, for Uncle Sam. The difference in price was of course divided between the Quartermaster and his hand.

Words of Startling Import—The Contractors Destroying the Nation.

This war has already produced many a subject for the painter and many a theme to be by our future poets "wedded to immortal verse." What sublime devotion to soldierly duty was that which impelled young Greble to stand almost alone at his gun with "death as his companion gunner," that he might protect, with his last charge, the retreat of Pierce and his men from Great Bethel! What an example of the most exalted heroism was that of Lyon, when he deliberately rode into the jaws of death to redeem the adverse fortunes of the day at Springfield! What a picture of unyielding patriotism and heroic courage is seen in the conduct of Mulligan at Springfield, fighting victoriously for nine days, against overwhelming odds, until his Home Guards—*not he*—were famished into submission. These and scores of other kindred scenes will inspire many a pen and pencil in the bright and glad hereafter. But worthy of equal rank with these is the noble scene so recently witnessed off the stormy coast of Hatteras.—Burnside, unawed by the fierceness of the storm and the raging of the unchained elements, defying danger and death, as he passed from ship to ship in his little boat, cheering his men and gathering together the scattered vessels of his fleet.—This must live upon the minds of the people, and be embalmed in their memories through all coming time. But well will it be for the people, wise will it be for the Government, and fortunate will it prove for our glorious cause, if we all, while cherishing the memories of that sublime spectacle, remember also the startling words that were wrung from the heart of Burnside, in his hour of anguish—"THE CONTRACTORS HAVE ALMOST RUINED ME, but God holds me in the palm of his hand, and all will yet be well."

Here we have crystalized, in this brief exclamation, the whole philosophy of the misfortunes of the war, and of the certainty of our final success. The contractors have almost ruined us; but God holds us in the palm of his hand, and all will yet be well. Who kept Burnside and his fleet, and his thousands and thousands of gallant men, for two whole weeks, exposed to destruction upon the stormiest coast in the United States? Who but the reckless and guilty scoundrels who furnished vessels known to be unfit for the service! What cared they what stores and ships might be lost, what priceless lives might be sacrificed, what fatal blow might be inflicted on the cause, if they could only succeed in making money out of the country in her hour of necessity? What has thrown us back six long months, and disgraced us most in the eyes of the world? The disaster at Bull Run. And what caused that? Was it not the notorious fact that the War Department, instead of bending all its energies to the organization, the discipline, and the healthful and honest supply of the army, was just given over utterly to jobbers in contracts and military commissions? So entirely was the war regarded as nothing but a huge job, that for three months but little else was done than to parcel out the plunder. There was no time nor opportunity to do anything else, for the organized gangs of plunderers who thronged the streets and hotels of the Capital seemed to have absolute possession of the War Department, and excluded nearly all proper visitors and all legitimate business. And so this deplorable condition of things went on until the middle of July, when an armed mob, short of all necessary supplies, wholly unorganized and half demoralized, were sent out to battle, and the plundering system culminated in the calamity at Manassas. Besides the shame this brought upon our brave soldiers, the disgrace to our character abroad, the terrible sacrifice of life, the loss of millions of property, and the loss of PRESTIGE, IT PROLONGED THE WAR INDEFINITELY.

After this disaster the outcries of the people and the denunciations of the press checked the evil to some extent, but did not stop it. Altho' more attention was paid to regular business in the War Department, the jobbers and speculators still had large sway, and besides plundering the Treasury did a great deal of mischief; to what extent we need not recite, for some of the details are still fresh in the disclosures of Congressional Committees of Investigation. So shameless and monstrous were the abuses in contracts and purchases, that it is within the mark to say, that of the four hundred millions thus far spent on the war, full one-half, or *two hundred millions, have gone into the pockets of the plunderers.* We now see the natural and embarrassing result of this in what is to-day the worst trouble of the war—a pressing want of money for immediate use; for the people and the banks who are furnishing the money became disgusted and alarmed at the Government profligacy, and stopped the supplies. If the Government only had now what has been wasted upon jobbers, middle-men political hacks and go-betweens, it might carry on the war for six months, and perhaps to the end, without another dollar.

But there is a new state of affairs in the War Department. Vigor, honesty and economy are now the orders of the day. Congress is laboring to establish a satisfactory financial policy. This, however, is not all that should be done to bring the people and the banks once more to the pecuniary support of the Government. Many of the monstrous contracts that were made during the reign of the middle-men, are, doubtless, yet running. Secretary Stanton should strike at all these with a heavy hand. He has it in his power, one would think, to discover how, by whom, and thro' what influences these contracts were made. If so, he should discover and expose every detail of such transactions, that the guilty parties may be subjected to public contempt and disgrace, and, if possible, be also made to disgorge, and, be brought to exemplary punishment. We believe that we but reflect almost universal opinion, when we urge upon the Secretary of War to use his official power to this end; and we call upon John Covode, who rendered such priceless services in exploring the corruptions of the Buchanan Administration, to lend his aid. The men who have grown rich upon spoils wrung from the country in her hour of trial and sorrow, are no better than pirates, and should have as little mercy.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, (Rep.)*

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

While the Republican managers at Harrisburg are endeavoring to work the elements of opposition to the Democratic party into some new shape, the Republicans of Philadelphia, under the lead of WM. B. THOMAS, Collector of the Port, are purging the Republican party of all its allies who are not straight-up-and-down Black Republicans. The Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday last gives the following account of the struggle between the Republican and "People's" parties:

"Tuesday evening was the commencement of a new epoch in the political history of Philadelphia. The contending struggle between the members of the Republican and People's parties was animated and interesting in many of the wards. In pursuance of the call of the Executive Committee, the Republican party met in the different wards, and selected three delegates to meet in convention this evening, at the County Court House, for the purpose of making rules for their government. In the Eighteenth ward, which has heretofore been strongly People, after a closely contested struggle, the People's organization was abolished, or submerged into a Republican.—The same result was arrived at in many of the lower wards. In the Seventeenth the contest narrowed down to the native and naturalized elements of the People's party, the latter being successful in effecting a Republican organization. The test required for suffrage was a pledge to maintain the Republican nominees, when fairly and honorably made, and a loyal support to the Administration in prosecuting the present war."

This is an interesting fight as it stands, says the *Patriot and Union*, and a beautiful commentary upon all the Republican professions of no-partyism. It appears that the Republican organization in Philadelphia is making war upon the "People's party," and that in many wards the latter organization was abolished, or merged into the Republican party. The test required for suffrage, we are told, was a pledge to sustain the Republican nominees and the Administration. Nothing appears to have been said in favor of abandoning party for the sake of the Union.

It appears to us rather ungrateful for the Republicans of Philadelphia to wage war against their faithful and obsequious allies, the so-called "People's party," because without some such blind as this the State of Pensylvania could not have been carried for the Republican candidates. There has never been a fair and open Republican party in this State. While the organization has been substantially Republican, it has not had the courage to come out under that name. It has been an "Opposition," or a "People's" party, or anything else but nominally Republican; and some of its leaders are now manœuvering to make it a "Union" party. But the Republicans in Philadelphia are in favor of making a clean record, and coming out in their true colors. We wish them success, if for no other reason than that Republicanism may be put to the popular test, to demonstrate how really weak it is in this conservative and loyal State of Pennsylvania.

THE UNION NOT TO BE RESTORED.—The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* scouts the idea that the Union is to be restored, and mocks at the President for appearing to believe it. We quote:

"The restoration of the old Union is impossible, admitted to be so practically, by everybody, including Mr. Lincoln himself. Mr. Cameron proposes great changes in the boundary of States, and I do not understand that Mr. Lincoln objects to this part of his report. Virginia is already dismembered; Tennessee is liable to be cut in pieces at any time; Delaware is to be enlarged; and so on. The exigencies of the war may make the resolute extinguishment of half a dozen rebel States, as political organizations, as necessary. Florida may yet be ceded to Spain, and Texas to Mexico. The old Union! poh! poh! it is a thing of the past. To call a man disunionist who is not in favor of allowing things to be restored to the condition they were in before the election of 1860 is very poor and cheap and harmless nonsense."

THE MORGAN CASE.—A new feature in the Morgan affair in the purchase of vessels for the navy has just been developed. It appears that certain parties were authorized to sell to the Government the New York and Savannah line of steamers, for which they are to have two per cent., brokerage on the gross amount of the sales.

In the meantime, Mr. Morgan purchased them for the Department, for which he was paid by the same party two and a half per cent. The broker now comes forward and sues the owner of the steamer for his two per cent. The defendant claims that he is not bound to pay, and insists that he can establish the fact that a "ring" was formed to prevent the Government from getting the New York steamers, except at an exorbitant price, established by the ring. The testimony of Secretary Welles, Assistant Secretary Fox and others, is now being taken by a commission to be used in New York in a trial which will come off in a few days.

EXCHANGED—So far about twelve hundred prisoners on each side have been exchanged. The system of exchange inaugurated by our Government is fully reciprocated by the rebel authorities.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Friends of education who wish to enlighten the public on the subject of teaching the "young idea how to shoot," are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "Bedford Gazette."

SCHOOL SONG.—The following beautiful song is taken from a collection of school songs, called the "*Day School Bell.*" Wherever it has been introduced it has become more popular with the pupils, than "*Dixey*" itself, and there certainly is more sense in it.

In all schools where singing is practiced—and it should be practiced in every school—we would recommend the "*Day School Bell*" as just *the* thing.

OH! I WISH I HAD MY LESSON.

TUNE—"*Dixey's Land.*"

I'm glad I live in the land of learning,
Wisdom's height I'm just discerning,
Far away, far away, away, far away,
Although sometimes I'm sad and weary,
And the way looks dark and dreary,
I'll away, I'll away, away, I'll away,

CHORUS.

Oh! I wish I had my lesson,
I do, I do,
In learning I will end my days,
And live and die in wisdom's ways,
I'll try, I'll try,
I'll try to get my lesson.
I'll try, I'll try,
I'll try to get my lesson.

Some children always fret and worry,
Because they can't learn in a hurry,
Right away, right away, away, right away,
But as for me as I grow stronger,
I will strive to study longer,
Work away, work away, away, work away,

Oh! I wish I had my lesson,
I do, I do, &c.

Sometimes I think of the sunny hours,
The golden bees, and pretty flowers,
Far away, far away, away, far away,
But then I know when school is over,
I can run in the fields of clover,
Skip away, skip away, away, skip away,

Oh! I wish I had my lesson,
I do, I do, &c.

I love my school next to my mother,
Next to father, sister, brother,
Work away, work away, away, work away,
While I am young and while I'm ruddy,
I will work and I will study,
Work away, work away, away, work away,

Oh! I wish I had my lesson,
I do, I do, &c.

SPELLING CLASSES.

The subjoined article, on the above subject, is from the pen of Prof. J. J. STUTZMAN, Co. Supt. of Somerset county. The Professor is a regular "walking dictionary," and has put forth herculean efforts to make the teachers of his county the same. As he is thoroughly orthodox on orthoepy and orthography, his views are entitled to great consideration, and we recommend them to the teachers of this county.—But hear him:

"We hold it to be a maxim in teaching that pupils should always be required to repeat what they have been told or shown, as a proof both of their attention and their mastery of the subject presented. In teaching spelling we should take care that all the elements are uttered distinctly, and with proper loudness of voice. Where Teachers are negligent in these particulars, *ty* is often inelegantly abbreviated into *twity*, *ic* into *eye-sick*, *ment* into *minty-ment*, and so on, while some of the little dears spell in so low and desponding a tone that one might almost be tempted to believe that they had forgotten their dinner baskets!—It might be deemed superfluous to say that words should be correctly pronounced, did we not occasionally hear men of this stamp give out *van-eye-te* and *van-ah-te* for *vanity*, *loom-eye-nay-re* for *luminary*, and many similar monstrosities. With unclassified scholars we have at present nothing to do. As for the rest, they may be divided into beginners, intermediate, and advanced classes, and the following remarks must be understood mainly to apply to spelling on the book.

In teaching primary classes in spelling, it will be well for the Teacher, at least where the lesson is new or difficult, to prepare them for recitation by spelling each word for them in succession, the class following in concert, which, when rightly conducted, will also be found an important means of teaching a good articulation. But concert spelling, as well as concert reading, is liable to several abuses. To prevent it from degenerating into a drawl, he should spell the whole word at once, in a distinct and lively tone, and direct each scholar to imitate him, without waiting for any body else. After the word has been spelled by the class, one may be called upon to spell it again, and if he fails, it may be passed to the next, or a show of hands may be called for; but if the class fails, the Teacher should spell it again, followed by the class as before. When the lesson comes to be repeated, or where it is not hard enough to demand this preparation, each pupil should be required to spell his word twice over in his turn, distinctly, and not hurriedly, but with a pause, so as to give time for the necessary corrections. Many are still content to tell scholars, without requiring them to re-spell the words missed, which is a loose and careless practice at best. Or, if deemed preferable, the Teacher may spell through the lesson with them first, and then hear them spell it word about, or, if it is still too hard for them, let them take their seats and study it over.

In the intermediate classes scholars are better prepared, and should pronounce each word before they spell it, (as all should be required to to do in spelling off book) and always so as to make every element distinctly understood. To enable them to study their lessons, they must be taught the accent and the author's notation, and for that purpose they must be required to give the notation of each word after spelling it, and even after they are supposed fully to understand it, they should be made to do it whenever they make a mistake. As for the advanced classes, where they are sufficiently familiar with spelling books to pronounce words readily at sight, instead of the present routine of many schools, they should have one good lesson each day, pronouncing each word twice, with proper distinctness, without spelling it, giving the author's notation whenever they mispronounce a word, as a means of enforcing attention. The common practice is very faulty; for what can be more disagreeable to an intelligent spectator than to see all the larger scholars drawn up in a great, gawky, straggling line through the length of the room, to mumble over half a page in a speller they ought to have by heart, when they could pronounce a lesson of two pages in the same time, and with much greater benefit to them? If this stupid performance is designed to teach scholars to spell in the book, it is altogether too careless to answer any useful purpose; but if it is resorted to merely to help them study their spelling lesson, it is a waste of time, and they had much better get it at their seats."

WHAT THE "DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS" THINK OF FORNEY.

The Pittsburgh *Post* of the 24th ult., the leading Democratic newspaper in Western Pennsylvania, and a firm and consistent supporter of Mr. DOUGLAS in the last Presidential election, administers a scathing rebuke to John W. FORNEY, for his impudence in presuming to speak for the friends of Mr. Douglas through the columns of the Philadelphia *Press*, while he is in the pay of the Republican party. The *Post* gives a sketch of the career of FORNEY: shows that up to the time when he quarreled with Mr. BUCHANAN he was the most obsequious and pliant tool of the "slave power" of the South, declares that Douglas never trusted Forney, and that the great principle of Popular Sovereignty for which Douglas contended was used by Forney as a mere pretext; that he remained in the councils of the Douglas Democrats only to betray them; and that, from the malignant opponent of SIMON CAMERON, he became that man's tool, and was, through his influence, rewarded for his treachery by being elected Clerk of the Senate of the United States. The *Post* continues:

"We have thought it necessary to remind our readers of these few points in this trickster, Forney's career, because he still has assurance to speak in the name of the Douglas Democracy. His game now is to arouse as much feeling as possible against what he styles the Breckenridge Democracy of Pennsylvania, and after harping upon that string for a sufficient time, a union of the Douglas men of Pennsylvania with the Republicans is to be proposed. Forney's paper has been at this game for more than a week, and after it is properly ventilated, we are to have another convention of such Douglas men as himself and John Hickman to propose and accept such terms as they can command. It is the old dodge but will not succeed. John W. Forney has run his course; he never can transfer another Democrat to the ranks of Abolitionism. We, too, are for a Union of Democrats, regardless of former differences in regard to dead issues, and we are for extending the right hand of fellowship to every man who is in for suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union; but no affiliation with that poisonous thing Abolitionism: no communion with those whose hatred of slavery is stronger than their love for the Union. The restoration of the Union at all hazards and at all costs, no matter who or what suffers in bringing it about."

We are glad to see that the genuine friends of Douglas are so fully aware of the game which this insolent demagogue is attempting to play for the benefit of his Republican masters. If Forney can succeed in detaching enough Democrats from their organization to again defeat the Democratic party, he would be in a position to claim a magnificent reward for his services, and that is about all he cares for.—They seem to know what he is driving at. In the language of the *Post*, his power for mischief to the Democratic party is gone; and gone forever; they know him, and none so well as those he has so shamefully destroyed—the Douglas Democracy of Pennsylvania.—*P. & Union.*

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY:::::::::: FEB. 14, 1862.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

GREAT VICTORY AT ROANOKE ISLAND!

The Telegraph informs us that the Burnside Expedition has taken possession of Roanoke Island, on the coast of North Carolina, taking 2500 rebel prisoners, and sinking and capturing the whole rebel gunboat flotilla. O. Jennings Wise, son of Ex. Gov. H. A. Wise, is reported to have been killed in the battle.

The Meeting on Monday Night.

The gathering at the Court House, on Monday evening last, was one of the largest political meetings ever held in this place at February court. The speeches delivered on the occasion were excellent, and did not fail in producing a favorable effect upon the minds of the appreciative audience. Mr. Cessna's vindication of his course in ousting Mr. Householder, was one of the strongest and most forcible efforts we have ever heard on any similar subject. There was no denunciation in the speech—not one word—but a vein of the keenest, subtlest satire pervaded it; in humbler phrase, it was a complete "skinning" of those who are now making war upon Mr. Cessna. The address of Maj. Cresswell, was also one of much eloquence and beauty. Messrs. Tate and Palmer made short speeches, but acquitted themselves ably, as usual. The resolutions adopted are of the "right stripe," and were received with unanimous favor. On the whole, the signs exhibited by this meeting, are highly propitious for the Democracy. The people have made up their minds—dire necessity has taught them—to restore the Democratic party to power, and they will do it as sure as the sun will rise on the day of the next Presidential election.

A Truth well Told.

Hon. A. Harding, a Union member of Congress from Kentucky, in a recent able and patriotic speech, made the following emphatic statement:—

The ultra abolitionists, whether they know it or not, have been and now are giving the most successful aid to the disunionists of the South, and making the most successful war upon the Union. The great and prevailing argument of the leading disunionist, in the South and in the border States, has been, and still is that the North, in violation of the constitution, intended, and was about to turn the struggle into a war for emancipation, and thus "plunge the whole population, white and black," into a remorseless and bloody struggle.—By this argument alone he has succeeded in seducing and drawing into the rebellion, thousands of misguided men. Without it, he would have been powerless; and this argument has been furnished and put into his mouth by the Northern abolitionists. This has been the great question of debate that loyal men have met and battled against a thousand times all over Kentucky.

This is the view we have always held. The handful of disunionists *per se* in the Southern States, were furnished by abolitionists of the North, with the very arguments they most needed and desired to make use of in consummating their dark purpose to establish a separate confederacy. Every intelligent mind in the North ought to have been able to have grasped at once this now undoubted truth. But though the Democracy labored hard and long to impress it upon the popular intelligence of the North, though the most solemn and earnest warnings came to us from the Union men of the South, the people would not hearken, and the dreadful penalty is now upon them. And, now, whilst that penalty must be paid, let us learn from the past and beware lest the fanatics and fools who have already ruined us half, will not finish the job through our patient and supine sufferance.

Union Victories.

The recent triumphs of the Union arms at Somerset, Ky., and Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, throw a gleam of hope upon the hitherto gloomy prospect of the war. These successes, however, must soon be followed up by movements on a larger scale, if we are to entertain any reasonable expectations of a speedy suppression of the rebellion. A *decisive* victory must be won before the 13th of April next, if we would prevent the intervention of foreign powers. At any rate, it is time that our army should do something effective, and whilst we have entire confidence in the military ability of our commanding generals, we think there is a "screw loose" somewhere that prevents more speedy action. Is it in the Cabinet, or are the contractors still in the way? We shall see by and by.

An Acquisition.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that Mr. David Border, of Schellsburg, formerly attached to the Republican organization, has accepted the true political faith and entered his name on the great roll of the grand Democratic army. Mr. Border was a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the Democratic meeting on Monday night.

☞Gen. Stone has been arrested for high treason and incarcerated in Fort Lafayette. He will be tried by a court martial.

THE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL!!

GRAND POPULAR DEMONSTRATION!

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democrats of Bedford county assembled in Mass Meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., and on motion of John S. Schell, Esq., organized by the appointment of Col. F. D. BEEGLE, of St. Clair, as President; J. W. Dickerson, Bedford bor., T. Gephart, Bedf'd tp., P. J. Shoemaker, Colerain, J. B. Anderson, Esq. C. Valley, W. Egnlf, Harrison, Fred'k. Hildebrand, Juniata, Jos. Crisman, Liberty, W. Bonnell, Londonderry, David Evans, Monroe, P. H. Studebaker, Napier, D. A. T. Black, East Providence, W. Foster, West Providence, John Feaster, St. Clair, Samuel Burket, Union, John B. Fluke, Esq., S. Woodberry, Dr. C. F. Oellig, M. Woodberry, M. Reed, Esq., Schellsburg, and Thomas Donahoe, Southampton, as Vice Presidents; and John G. Fisher and Jos. Horn, as Secretaries.

On motion of Hon. W. P. Schell, the meeting adopted the following:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each Borough and Township, be selected to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to select a Delegate to the next State Convention, and to appoint three Senatorial Conferees to meet Conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties to select a Senatorial delegate to said Convention.

The following committee was then appointed: W. P. Schell, John Palmer, W. Leary, J. W. Tomlinson, Philip Morgart, P. J. Shoemaker, Perry Morgart, Samuel Boor, Thomas Growden, James Elder, John Corley, jr., John Long, John Lowry, David Evans, Lewis Howsare, Robert Taylor, D. A. T. Black, A. J. Morgart, W. Foster, J. Aldstadt, A. J. Crisman, A. Ake, M. Wertz, John Brumbaugh, D. B. Kochenderfer, Henry Culp, David Border, John Bridges, David Walter.

On motion of B. F. Meyers, the Hon. John Cessna was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Cessna responded in an able and eloquent effort, sustaining his course in the contest with Mr. Householder, and refuting completely and most triumphantly the charges brought against him by his personal opponents and the enemies of the Constitutional rights of Bedford county.

After Mr. Cessna had concluded, on motion of Mr. Meyers, Major Jacob Cresswell, of Huntingdon Co., was introduced to the meeting, and made an eloquent, patriotic and instructive address, assigning Abolitionism as the cause of the war, but denouncing Secession as the worst of crimes.

Able speeches were also made by Major S. H. Tate, and John Palmer, Esq.

The Committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. W. P. Schell, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Democracy, the Constitution, and the Union:

Resolved, That the people are indebted to the Democratic party for the greatness, the glory and the power of the Republic. That party, when the storm of night closed over the ship of State, directed its course with safety. All other parties are the mere barnacles which adhere to the bottom of the noble vessel.

Resolved, That if the wise teachings of the Democratic party had prevailed, the twin causes of the present rebellion, Abolitionism and Secessionism, would have been strangled long ago.

Resolved, That we are in favor of giving the Government a warm and cordial support in its efforts to crush out treason and rebellion, and that we will strengthen the arm of the President in carrying out his conservative policy, against the mad schemes of Abolitionism.

Resolved, That the machinations of the Northern Abolitionists to force the President into the position of making war, "for the abolition of slavery," rather than for "the preservation of the Union;" and their traitorous and unholy efforts to bring about the removal of General McClellan from the chief command of the army, are fraught with great danger to the country, and should receive the condemnation of every patriot.

Resolved, That however much we may differ in opinion as to the right of the President to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, we must admit that the imprisonment of such traitors as Beecher, Lovejoy, Greely, and others of that character, could be extenuated on the ground of imperative public necessity.

Resolved, That we always have been, and are now, unalterably opposed to any fusion or affiliation of the Democratic party with any other organization. That we denounce the declaration that Democrats cannot support the Government in carrying on the existing war, as a vile aspersion on our party. We deem it unnecessary to renounce our Democratic faith, and embrace the errors of Republicanism, or Abolitionism, in order to discharge the duties we owe to our country.

Resolved, That we consider the Republican and Abolition parties unequal to the great emergency. The war must be closed, and the country must be saved, through the instrumentality of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the opposition party, by their extraordinary *Horse Policy*, have justly earned the appellation of the "Horse Party," and by that name should be hereafter known in the history of their collapsed organization.

Resolved, That these venerable, dilapidated, lame, halt and blind horses, which were purchased for Government service, but died of old age before entering on such service, are entitled to the commiseration of all honest men for their unfortunate association with a band of thieves.

Resolved, That we congratulate the freemen of Bedford county, on their successful effort to strangle Jordan's gerry-mander, by which the Somerset mill-stone was attached to the neck of the Bedford county Democracy. Hereafter old Bedford will hold herself erect *constitutionally* among her sister counties of the State.

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. John Cessna, as our Representative in the Lower House of the State Legislature, has our emphatic endorsement, and we especially commend his truly splendid and laborious efforts to restore to our county her constitutional right to separate representation in that body.

Resolved, That Jacob Reed be selected as the Representative Delegate to the next State Convention; and that John Palmer, Wm. Foster, and William Keyser, be appointed conferees to meet similar conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties, for the purpose of selecting a Senatorial Delegate to said Convention.

Death of Mr. Daniel Miller.—Another good and useful citizen has fallen beneath the hand of Death. Our respected and cherished friend, Daniel Miller, of Morrison's Cove, is no more. His decease took place on Wednesday, 5th inst., at his residence in South Woodberry township, after the brief illness of four days. Mr. Miller was a man esteemed and beloved by all who knew him and especially so by his near neighbors and intimate acquaintance. He was a patriot of the true stamp, ready at all times to sacrifice his own personal good for the welfare of the community. He was a member of a sect well known for its simple and unobtrusive piety, and for its consistent adherence to that sacred humanitarian annunciation, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," and was looked upon as a leading man in its councils. Peace be with him!

Letter from a Soldier.

Camp Patterson, Feb. 4, 1862.

Mr. Editor:

After being obscured for two or three weeks, almost all the time, the sun rose this morning in a beautiful sky, his appearance being welcome, indeed. With the exception of Sunday last, this is the most beautiful day we have had for three weeks. The snow is about five inches deep and sufficiently soft for the soldiers to indulge in the very exhilarating amusement of "snow-balling" each other, which is about all we can do, now, as the snow prevents us from drilling, except in the sword exercise, and then it is too cold for the feet. Thinking that, perhaps, your numerous readers would like to hear from the Bedford county boys, through the columns of your excellent paper, I thought I would occupy a few leisure moments in writing some news, which if you see proper to give a place in your paper, you may do so.

And now for what little news there is. In the first place, with the exception of one or two cases, the boys are all well; those that are sick, are not very seriously so, mostly bad colds. They are all "spilin'" for a fight, anxious for a chance to measure swords with the rebels, and it is with difficulty that they can be kept on this side of the line that separates us from the "Land of Dixie." But every thing must have its time, and it takes a great deal of time to equip and prepare a regiment of cavalry for active service, and I think Uncle Sam must be very flush of "Spondulicks," or else the continual heavy drafts made upon his purse would have emptied it long before this time; be that as it may, it was thought that to-morrow there would be another draft made on his purse, as it was very generally reported that the pay-master would be here to-morrow to hand over some of the "needful;" but it seems that we will be disappointed again, as the report is contradicted this evening.

The men are very anxious for their money, as it is very inconvenient doing without money. Our sutler issues tickets and sells at two prices.

Our regiment is commanded by Col. R. Butler Price, and consists of twelve companies, some of which are not quite full yet. The regiment numbers about nine hundred, all told. The Colonel is an excellent drill officer, and a whole-souled gentleman, and is very kind to his men. The Quarter Master's department is in the hands of John A. Ellison, who is also a fine man. The citizens of Philadelphia have presented him with an excellent sabre and sash, the scabbard being handsomely decorated. The officers commanding the regiment are all well drilled and fine men. Our company is commanded by Capt. G. Middleton, W. W. Anderson being first Lieutenant. The Captain is a good drill officer. He belonged to the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, which was in the three months service. If I mistake not, the Colonel was also in the three months service, as aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Patterson.

Our company consists of 83 men, and is one of the best drilled in the regiment, if not the very best. Our captain is very much beloved by all the men. There is an Irishman in the company who says it is an offence punishable with death, to stop a cannon ball when discharged from the mouth of a cannon.

Our camp is situated between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, on a neck of land called Point Breeze, which runs to a point where the two rivers unite, and hence the name. We have a very pleasant camp; it is within the limits of the city, though some distance from the city proper. The country down here is far different from Bedford county. Instead of mountains and hills, we have an almost level country, sufficiently rolling, however, to relieve the eye. We have what are called Sibley tents, with a stove in them, which keep us very comfortable through the inclemencies of the weather. To-day we have fine sleighing, and the lads and lasses of Philadelphia, are having a fine time of sleighing past our camp at a 2.40 pace; while we, poor soldiers, can do nothing but look on and admire. But never mind! we'll have our fun when the war is over and we shall have done fighting. The way we will put things through then will be a sample for the rest of mankind. The way the girls will have to suffer when we get home, will be a caution to old maids, as we have no chance for a "squeeze" down here, and we will have to make up for lost time. We all were the recipients of a neat pair of hose, knit by the fair ladies of Bedford, for which they received our heart felt thanks and three rousing cheers into the bargain. We are determined to prove true to them and our country, and if they (the stockings) keep our feet as warm as our hearts are towards the fair donors, there will be no danger of our toes freezing.

It is not known when we will go down South. We are anxious to be in actual service, and I think there will be more satisfaction among the soldiers, when that time comes, as they are dissatisfied with this "masterly inactivity." We have nothing to complain of in the way of clothing and food, as we have plenty of both and the very best that Uncle Sam can afford. But I must close. More hereafter, if this is acceptable. Yours truly,

BLOODY RUN.

Reported Capture of Savannah.—There is a telegraphic report, as we go to press, to the effect that Savannah, Ga., has been taken by the Federal troops; also, that Fort Donelson has been captured. This looks like work, if true. McClellan seems, after all, to have known what he was about.

Petersons' Counterfeit Bank Note Detector.—This admirable publication is the best of its kind published in this country. The quotations are reliable and the descriptions of spurious and bogus notes are arranged in such a manner that they can be easily understood. The Financial News, which is given with each number, is valuable, comprising full information upon trade and produce in general, Commerce, Money, Specie, Stocks, Bonds, Banks, Railroads, Insurance, etc.

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By Telegraph.

[From the Agents of the Associated Press.]

Highly Important War News.

SURRENDER OF FORT HENRY.

Gen. Tilghman and Staff Taken Prisoners

Yesterday about noon a brief telegrapic dispatch was received that Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, had, after an engagement of over an hour, surrendered to the Federal expedition which recently sailed from Cairo.—Last night we received, through the Associated Press, the subjoined dispatches, giving some highly interesting details. It will be seen that General Lloyd Tilghman, formerly of this city, who had the command of the fort, is a prisoner of war, with his staff and 60 men:

Particulars of the fight—Two Rebel Generals and Three other Officers, with 100 Privates Made Prisoners—The Memphis and Ohio Railroad Bridge taken Possession of.

Cairo, Feb. 7th.—Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, surrendered yesterday at two o'clock, after a determined resistance. The fight lasted one hour and twenty minutes, and was conducted on our part by the gunboats Cincinnati, Essex and St. Louis. The Cincinnati fired 125 rounds, and received 34 shots from the rebel guns, but had only one man killed. The St. Louis fired 110 rounds and received no damage.

The Essex was disabled at the tenth round by a ball striking her boiler. By this occurrence she had 32 men killed, being scalded to death with the hot water and escaping steam.

Capt. Porter was badly scalded, but not dangerously so.

Two rebel generals, one colonel and two captains, and 100 privates were taken prisoners.

The fort mounted seventeen guns.

Our land forces did not reach the scene of action for two hours after the surrender.

The Memphis and Ohio railroad bridge, fifteen miles above the fort, has been taken possession of by our troops.

Interesting Particulars of the fight—The Surrender of the Fort.

Cincinnati, Feb. 7.—The Gazette and Commercial Cairo correspondents give the following interesting account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock 30 minutes p. m., the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet and Essex, the Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldy against the rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, immediatly above which, on the east side of the river, stand the fortifications. Keeping out of range till at head of the island and within a mile of the enemy, and then passing the island in full view of the rebel guns, we steadily advanced, every man being at quarters.

Every ear was strained to catch the flag officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action.

Our line of battle was on the left, the St. Louis next the Carondelet, next the Cincinnati, (for the time being the flag-ship, and having on board flag officer Foote,) and next the Essex.

We advanced in line—the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, when at 12.30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompaying boats followed the example, and the enemy, no ways backward, gave an admirable response.

The fight raged furiously for half an hour, but we steadly advanced toward the enemy, receiving the returning storms of shot and shell, when, getting within 300 yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand, and poured into them right and left.

In the meantime the Essex had been disabled and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely forty minutes past one o'clock the enemy struck their colors, and such cheering and such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can't be imagined, much less described.

After the surrender—which was made to Com. Foote by Gen. Tilghman, who defended his fort in the most determined manner—we found that the rebel infantry encamped outside of the fort, numbering four or five thousand men, had cut and run, leaving only an artillery company in command of the fort.

They mounted seventeen guns, mostly 32 and 31-pounders—one being a magnificent 10-inch Columbiad.

Our shots dismounted two guns, driving the enemy through the embrasures. One of their rifled 32 pounders burst during the engagement, and wounded the gunners.

The rebels captured claim to have had but eleven effective guns, worked by 54 men; the number, all told, of the prisoners taken. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.

The infantry left everything behind them in their flight, and a vast deal of their plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordinance stores.

Gen. Tilghman appeared disheartened. He thinks the capture of the fort is one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Com. Foote he remarked, "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer."

Com. Foote replied, "You do perfectly right, sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boats out of water before I should have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and flying the flag officer's pennant, which was the chief mark. Flag officer Foote and Capt. Stemble crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some going completely through her.

The Essex was badly crippled when about half throug the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side through a forward port, then throng the heavy bulkhead, and going squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of her crew.

Capt. Porter and his aid, S. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis, were standing in the direct line of the ball's passage—Britton being in the centre of the group, the shot struck him on the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot house and instantly killed Ford and Bride, the pilots. Many of the soldiers, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard and were drowned.

The Cincinnati had only one man killed and six wounded.

The Essex had six seamen killed, two officers and seventeen men wounded and five missing.

There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Corendelst, though the shot and shell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Captain Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and fought his guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent shot and shell among the enemy.

Official Account of the Surrender of Fort Henry—Gen. Tilghman and Staff and Sixty Other Prisoners Taken—Twenty Cannon and Seventeen Mortars Captured.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Navy Department, at two P. M. to-day, received the following important dispatch:

U. S. Flag Steamer Cincinnati,
Off Fort Henry,
Tennessee River, Feb. 6, 1862

To Hon. Gideon Wells, Sec'ry of the Navy. The gunboats under my command—Essex, Commander Porter; Carondelet, Com'r Walter; Cincinnati, Commander Stenebel; St. Louis, Lt. Comd'g Paulding; Conestoga, Lt. Commander Phelps; Taylor, Lt. Commanding Gwinn, and Lexington, Lt. Comd'g Shirk—after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Gen. Loyd Tilghman and staff and 60 men as prisoners.

The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon them until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender I handed the fort and prisoners over to General Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force.

The Essex had a shot in her boilers, and after fighting most effectually for two-thirds of the action, was obliged to drop down the river, as I hear that several of her crew were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gunboats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry.

The Cincinnati received thirty-one shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded, two seriously.

The fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mortars, was defended by Gen. Tighman with the most determined gallantry.

I will write as soon as possible.

I have sent Lieut. Commanding Phillips and three gunboats after the rebel gunboats.

A. H. Foote, Flag officer.

The Star of this evening says:

"The rebels had a sustaining force of some fifteen thousand (as believed here this morning) hovering around Fort Henry to sustain it.—That this force has either been routed by Gen. Grant, (who was co-operating with Commodore Foote's gunboats,) or fled before Grant's army, leaving the fort to its fate, is plain from the fact that Grant stood ready and able to receive the fort and prisoners from the Commodore half an hour after the latter had taken them."

☞Protests Against the Abolitionists Desecrating the Smithsonian Institute.—We are glad to see that Professor Henry "protests" against the perversion of the Smithsonian Institute to the purpose of Abolition lecturing. Smithson left his magnificent legacy to found an institution "for the increase of knowledge among men," and not to open a hall for the brawling politicians to harangue in. Those howling dervishes, Greeley and Cheever and Garrison are odious enough any where, but the last place they should presume to desecrate is an institution intended for the prosecution of those studies and researches which benefit mankind.

☞A Dilemma.—At the recent election in Illinois for members of a Constitutional Convention, the Democrats achieved a glorious victory, literally sweeping the State.—Consequently, the Convention, which has just convened at the State Capitol, contains a large majority of Democrats—in fact, nearly three-fourths of the body are members of that party. The Republicans are very much worried at this, and are fearing (poor souls) lest the Convention should by its action secessionize the State. But a lucky idea occurs to them in the midst of their gloom and despondency, which is, that the government should arrest by a *lettre de cachet* the Democratic members of the Convention and confine them in Fort Warren. This ridiculous proposition we find in a letter to the New York *Times* from Chicago. Such a proceeding would be a slight stretch of power, the letter admits, but then just to think of the unparalelled audacity of the Democrats in out-voting the Republicans-

☞It is reported that the division under command of General Thomas has commenced a forward movement, into Eastern Tennessee, from three different points.

England Determined on Intervention.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

London, Jan. 20.—It is possible that you expected, when Messrs. Mason and Slidell and their respective Secretaries were surrendered to the British Government, that the preparations for war with America would be at once suspended, and ships and regiments recalled. If so, you have reckoned without your host. John Bull has spent four millions of pounds—twenty millions of dollars—to rescue Mason and Slidell, and you may depend upon it with an absolute certainty, that he will in some way get the worth of his money.

The war preparations are in no degree relaxed, much less suspended. The steel plated Warrior has gone to America, via Lisbon, and no Englishman doubts that she can steam straight up the Narrows, past your seven forts, and through their concentrated fire, take her position in the North River, opposite Hoboken, and hold New York at her mercy. The Government Arsenal at Woolwich is sending off one million of minie-cartridges a day. Men and material are going forward to America, just as if the "rebel Commissioners" or "pretended Ambassadors," had not been surrendered, and just as if the Government had no doubt that the war would go on just as it would have done had Mr. Lincoln hesitated to reverse the decisions of Northern jurists.

Do you wish to know the reason why? I have very honestly endeavored to enlighten you—that is, if you are in any darkness or any doubt about it. England—potential England—all of England that has any power to act in the matter, wants only a decent excuse to interfere, secure the independence of the South, open the blockade, and bring the war to a sudden termination. If the North submits to her interpretations of National law, that is all for the present; if the North resists, England goes for a ratification of boundaries, such as will give greater security to her North American provinces. She is not satisfied with the Northeastern boundary. She wants a good harbor on the Atlantic. Portland would suit very well. She is not satisfied with the proximity of Fort Montgomery at Rouse's Point to Montreal. She is sorry she ever gave up the Columbia river. She wants free trade. More than all, she wants cotton.

Even among the most zealous abolitionists I have met here, I do not find any great sympathy with Northern efforts to preserve the Union. They have heard that Union denounced for years, by their own, and by American Abolition orators, as a compact to uphold Slavery. They see no sense in fighting for a Constitution which they have always understood to be a "covenant with hell." If you will throw the Constitution overboard, with all its engagements and compromises in behalf of Slavery, and fight on the John Brown platform for the destruction of Slavery, pure and simple, there will be no lack of abolition sympathy. But this will not help you with the Government or governing classes. The Abolition sentiment of England and France has never hindered the purchase of one pound of slave cotton, or rice, or sugar and tobacco. They may preach in a thousand pulpits, and publish through a hundred Presses, that Slavery is theft, but they have never applied to themselves the maxim that "the receiver is as bad as the thief." All the abolition sentiment in England will not guarantee one penny a pound preference to free cotton. It is therefore of no practical value, and not to be taken into account in the estimate of political probabilities.

The Treatment of Diptheria.

We notice that this insidious disease is becoming quite prevalent in some parts of the country. It is a malady that if not arrested at its very outset, is almost certain to prove fatal. As soon as the first symptoms appear, a physician should be instantly summoned. Meantime, until the doctor arrives, temporary relief can be afforded by gargling the throat every ten minutes with a *strong decoction of common salt and water*. Make it as strong as the patient can endure it without strangling, say a teaspoonful of salt to two tablespoonsful of water. In many instances this simple remedy has been known to entirely check the disease, without the aid of any further prescription.—*Chronicle.*

THE SLAVES OF PREJUDICE.

DEATH ROBBED OF HIS PREY.

There are queer people in the world, people with the most absurd, unreasonable, and indefensible prejudices. For example, we have met with individuals who had a morbid antipathy to anything that was extensively advertised, no matter what might be its actual claims to the confidence of the public. These eccentrics looked with especial disavor on advertised medicines. They could not see, for example, in Dr. HOLLOWAY'S magnificent system of advertising, covering, as it does, all the mediums of publicity which the world affords, anything but a gigantic scheme of mere speculation. True, they could not gainsay the testimony pouring in spontaneously from the highest sources, in favor of his incomparable Pills and Ointment, but still they shook their heads and muttered "humbug." Of course there is no possibility of arguing with men who won't reason. The best way is to let them alone. Fortunately such specimens of stupidity are "few and far between" in this enlightened era. The general feeling is that if a thing is in itself excellent, its virtues should be proclaimed to the four winds of heaven for the general benefit of mankind. Hence the proclamations made by Dr. Holloway through the entire newspaper press of the world, of the properties and operation of his remedies, meets with the cordial approval of thinking men. The value of the preparations as specifics for the various internal and external complaints peculiar to different climates, or common to the world at large, is conceded not only by the masses, but by governments, men of science, and candid observers in every walk of life. Can such remedies be too widely known? Impossible!—*Cin. Dollar Columbian.*

HO! FARMERS.

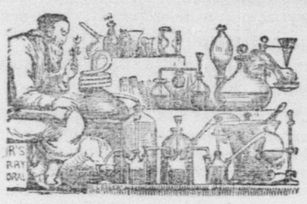
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Buy an individual right for a Horse Rake. Any farmer that can make a common harrow can make one. If made according to my instructions, I will guarantee it to work as well as any other spring tooth rake ever invented, and this will cost only from $5 to $15, according as you manage in getting it made. I will send by mail a certificate of right for one rake with full instructions for $2. Address (with stamp,)

C. F. WALKER,
Benford's Store, Somerset Co.

☞Satisfactory references can be given if required.

Soldiers to the Rescue.!—*Young men rushing* into the exposures and dangers of a Soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box.



Ayer's Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IS a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood.*

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, thro' which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting thro' the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores: cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compund Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles in one package, $5.

Dec. 27, 1861.—2m.

$25!| EMPLOYMENT |$75!
AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

—MARRIED—

BEEGLE—DIEHL.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev Samuel Yingling, Mr. William Henry Beegle, to Miss Susan Diehl, both of Firends Cove.

HERSHHEISER–VANHORN.–In Friend's Cove, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. John A. Hershheiser, to Miss Mary S. Vanhorn, both of the Cove.

New Advertisements.

ELECTION.—
An election will be held at the house of Henry Hoke, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 3d of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Prest.

Chambersburg, Feb. 7, 1862.

NOTICE.—
Having purchased the following: 10 head of hogs, 1 two horse wagon, 1 red cow, 1 spotted cow, 1 grey mare, 1 bay mare, 1 black mare, 5 sheep, and grain in the ground; sold by the Sheriff as the property of John R. Reighard, we hereby give notice that we permit said property to remain in Reighard's possession during our pleasure

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

February 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—
We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. TOLHURST'S ECLIPSE WASHER, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

MAY & SNIDER.

Cumberland Valley, Feb. 14.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r.
Residing in S. Woodberry tp.

February 14, 1862.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CARPER,
CHRISTOPHER CARPER,

February 14, 1862.* Adm'rs.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—
Letters testamentary on the last Will and Testament of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID B. KOCHENDARFER,
JOSEPH B. NOBLE,

February 14, 1862.* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—
Letters of administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of George Wigfoos, late of West Providence township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH WIGFOOS,

February 14, 1862. Adm'r.

ELECTION.—
The Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, are requested to meet at the house of James Frazier, in Schellsburg, on the first Monday in March, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, to elect five managers for said company for the ensuing year.

A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

Schellsburg, Feb. 10, 1862

NOTICE—
Is hereby given that an application to the Governor for the pardon of J. W. DIVELBISS, convicted of adultery at November Sessions, 1861, will be made in pursuance of regulations in such cases made and provided.

J. W. DIVELBISS.

February 14, 1862.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge,) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, &c. &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean, and beautiful, also full directions for using PELATREAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage) Dr. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, PRACTICAL CHEMIST, 831 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c. &c. &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, thro' the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq. Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administration having been granted the subscriber on the estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 31.* JACOB STUCKEY, Admr'
[Residing in M. Woodberry tp.

DIVIDEND.
The President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turopike road company have declared a dividend of one per cent on the capital stock of said company payable on demand

W. H. McDOWELL,

Jan. 24. '62. *Treasurer.*

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND!

ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

, Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled accounts in the Books of J. M. Shoemaker and Co., will please settle the same during the coming court week either by cash or note, or they will be left at the "squire's" for collection. Also, persons having notes to pay in our hands, would do well by calling on J. M. Shoemaker and paying part, at least, if not all. A word to the wise is sufficient. [Feb. 7, 1862.

Who Wants a Piano?

One of Lighte and Bradbury's Grand Seven Octave Overstrung Rosewood Piano Fortes, entirely new, never having been used at all, can be obtained at a sacrifice, by calling upon the editor of this paper. Lighte and Bradbury's Pianos are considered by musical *artistes*, as equal, if not superior, to Chickering's best. MR. BRADBURY himself is one of the greatest musicians in the world.—Application must be made soon. [*Feb.* 7, 1862.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1861.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, 1861, to the 7th day of January, 1862.

TREASURER.		DR.
To Cash Received from Collestors:		
John Dasher, Hopewell township	1856,	$119 59
James Smith, St. Clair,	1857	930 00
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry	1858	15 00
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	50 00
Isaac Mengle, Bedford Borough	1859	91 00
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	55 10
Jacob Anderson, Cumb'd. Valley	"	
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 18
William Young, Hopewell	"	50 00
John Gillaspie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhodes, Liberty	"	62 42
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	35 00
Philip Snider, Monroe	"	157 49
Abraham Blackburn, Napier	"	43 99
David Fore, East Providence	"	39 13
Jacob Barndollar, West Providence	"	92 88
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	7 04
John Fickes, Union tp.	"	96 00
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, S. Woodberry	"	131 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough	1860	421 72
Michael Halderbaum, Bedford tp.	"	500 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	142 00
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	"	308 00
Samuel Boor, Cumb'd Valley	"	226 59
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	170 00
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	245 20
Leonard bitner, Juniata	"	207 55
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	71 71
Coon Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	99 15
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	225 63
Joseph Black, Napier	"	459 90
William Lysinger, East Providence	"	175 00
David Ritchey, West Providence	"	115 00
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	68 87
Jacob Berkhimer, St. Clair tp.	"	225 06
Joseph Disbrow, Snakespring	"	210 19
Philip Clingaman, Southampton	"	227 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	516 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	152 00
R. D. Barclay, Esq. Bedford Bor.	1861	238 99
Samuel Defibaugh, Bedford tp.	"	210 54
John Rinard, Broad Top	"	26 00
Henry Shafer, Colerain	"	238 99
Henry Wertz, Cumberland Valley	"	315 00
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	40 00
James Fink, Hopewell	"	180 00
Frederick Hildebrant, Juniata	"	50 90
Jacob Stofer, Liberty	"	56 52
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	61 15
John Pennell, Monroe	"	171 00
Peter H. Studebaker, Napier	"	85 00
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	132 52
John Manspeaker, West Providence	"	142 83
A. E. Schell, Schellsburg Borough	"	50 00
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	98 00
Michael Lutz, Snake Spring	"	181 00
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	199 00
Francis Beard, Union	"	150 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	209 55
Samuel Working, Woodberry S.	"	260 00
To amount received from Wm. S. Fluke, fines and Jury funds,		158 01
Received from Rosanna Lehman fines		10 00
" Thomas Young "		50 00
" S. H. Tate. Jury funds		100 00
" J. J. Cessna, Esq. do		23 00
Tax on unseated lands		49 00
Whole amount received		$9,969 27
Balance due county on last settlement		161 78
		$10,131 05

CONTRA	CR.
WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, credit by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons on drafts drawn by Commissioners, as follows:	
Paid Constables for returns, &c.	$243 56
Paid Election Boards and return Judges	558 55
Paid Assessors	634 55
Paid Road viewers	139 00
Building, repairing, viewing bridges, &c.	874 00
Paid costs in Commonwealth cases	1,987 16
Dr. Burch making post mortem examination	10 00
John W. Hull holding inquest (Hughes)	10 12
do do (Kriger)	10 12
B. F. Meyers for printing	197 25
David Over for printing	159 25
Paid Interest on borrowed money	420 00
S. H. Tate money appropriated for wives of soldiers	250 00
Wives of soldiers on orders drawn by Board of Relief	1,040 00
John G. Hartley for wood	81 00
Levi Dodson for pine	2 00
Charles Merwine chopping wood	65 00
S. H. Tate Prothonotary fees	185 53
L. W. Hall fees in Bedford county vs. Stiffler	33 60
O. H. Gaither auditing Prothonotary's acct.	25 00
William T. Daugherty do	12 00
John Mower, Esq. fees, &c.	6 78
Supporting criminals in Penitentiary	16 93
E. D. Walker for map	5 00
Moneys refunded to collectors	28 03
Paid for viewing township lines	27 00
Paid damages for opening roads	45 00
Paid for fox and wild cat scalps	290 04
Paid Commissioners to sell Poor House	12 00
Paid Mary Morris and others for scrubbing Court House, &c.	58 00
Paid costs on unseated lands	29 37
Paid insurance on Public Buildings	54 00
Paid Freight on State arms	31 12
Paid repairs to Court House	49 75
Paid error in last settlement	66 05
Paid Commissioner Evans	5 00
" Beckley	76 00
" Feightner	79 50
" Pearson	70 00
H. Nicodemus clerk for Commissioners	223 95
Paid Commissioner Shoemaker	12 00
Paid for Assessment books	31 00
Paid uncurrent money	15 00
Paid Miscellaneous	124 50
Paid Levi Agnew Court crier	50 00
Paid Constables attending court	81 50
Paid Petit Jurors	814 74
Paid Grand Jurors	359 99
Paid Treasurer postage, stationery, &c.	10 00
Paid Levi Agnew attending Auditors	3 00
Paid County Auditors and clerk	70 00
Paid Treasurer's salary	185 00
Treasurer's salary	185 00
" for distributing relief fund 3 per ct.	38 70
Balance due county	230 02

Statement of moneys due to Bedford County on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862.

Abraham Snowden Cumb'd. Valley	1854	$39 79
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	78 23
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith St. Clair	"	28 00
Lemuel Evans Broad Top	1858	227 08
John Morgret Cumberland Valley	"	109 23
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	175 20
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	107 11
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	62 20
Jacob B. Anderson Cumb'd. Valley	"	29 20
William Young Hopewell	"	40 79
George Rhodes Liberty	"	36 53
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	17 64
John Fickes Union	"	65 35
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry S.	"	26 61
Samuel S. Fluke Broad Top	1860	120 30
Simon Stuckey Colerain	"	110 85
Samuel Boor Cumberland Valley	"	44 86
Hugh Wertz Harrison	"	49 70
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	94 79
John Wilhelm Londonderry	"	95 69
Philip Felton Monroe	"	92 82
Joseph Black Napier	"	4 88
William Lysinger Providence East	"	49 65
Daniel Ritchey Providence West	"	54 55
John Otto Schellsburg Borough	"	17 85
Jacob Berkhimer St. Clair	"	94 82
Philip Clingaman Southampton	"	71 99
Abraham Croyle Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	215 57
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry South	"	323 19
R. D. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	428 65
Samuel Defibaugh Bedford township	"	565 34
John Rinard Broad Top	"	349 29
Henry Shafer Colerain	"	491 21
Henry Wertz Cumberland Valley	"	111 45
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	266 88
James Fink Hopewell	"	150 91
Frederick Hildebrand Juniata	"	349 51
Jacob Stofer Liberty	"	129 10
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	291 75
John Pennell Monroe	"	256 64
Peter H. Studebaker Napier	"	412 84
D. A. T. Black East Providence	"	191 93
John Manspeaker West Providence	"	191 88
Abraham E. Schell Schellsburg Bor.	"	41 56
John Aldstadt St. Clair township	"	555 99
Michael Lutz Snake Spring	"	173 22
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	194 31
Francis Beard Union	"	375 63
Rudolph Hoover Middle Woodberry	"	796 86
Samuel Working South Woodberry	"	468 56
		$9,379 60

Statement of money owed by Bedford county.	
To John Sill	$2,000 00
To Elizabeth Rea	50 00
To John Brice	5,000 00
Total	$7,050 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1861, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due to, and owed by, said county and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals the sixth day of January 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,

Attest, Auditors.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, January 6, 1862.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER.		*DR.*
To aggregate amount of tax outstanding at last settlement		$9,993 50
To aggregate amount of tax assessed for the year 1861		8,156 11
To amount received on unseated lands		37 43
Due Treasurer Schafer		59
		$18,187 63
CONTRA,		*CR.*
By amount due Treasurer Schafer at last settlement		13
By amount paid State Treasurer per receipts	$7,486 94	
Exoneration allowed collectors	149 09	
Commissions allowed collectors	323 07	
Treasurer's commission on $7,583	75 83	
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing list of Retailers	19 30	
Paid David Over do	19 40	
Uncollected for 1861 and previous years	10,131 87	
		18,187 63

Retailers License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,		$600 50
Contra.		
By amount paid State Treasurer	$539 12	
By Treasurer's commission	28 38	
By exonerations	33 00	
		$600 50

Tavern License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,		$715 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipts	$665 00	
By Kinsey License forfeited	15 00	
By Treasurer's commission	35 00	
		$715 00

Eating Houses *DR.*

To aggregate amount of License

Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$57 00	
By Treasurer's commission	3 00	
		$60 00

Distillers *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$40 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00	
By Treasurer's commission	2 00	
		$40 00

Retailers of Liquors by the Quart *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of said License for 1861,		$50 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$47 50	
By Treasurer's commission	2 50	
		$50 00

Ten Pin Alleys *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$30 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$14 25	
By Treasurer's commission	75	
By exonerations	15 00	
		$30 00

Billiard Rooms *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$15 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$7 12	
By Treasurer's commission	38	
By exonerations	7 50	
		$15 00

Banking Houses *Dr.*

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$10 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$9 50	
By Treasurer's commission	50	
		$10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account between William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals the sixth day of January, 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DAN'L. L. DEFIBAUGH,

Attest, Auditors.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R.

Trains leave Huntingdon at 7. 30, A. M. (after arrival of morning train West on Penn'a R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10. 15 A. M.

Trains leave Hopewell at 10. 35, A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1.10, P. M., connecting at 1.34, P. M., with trains East and West on Penn'a R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon—close connection East and West. JNO. J. LAWRENCE,

Feb. 7–2m. Sup't.

FOR RENT!—
The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next. Apply to

Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No matter } HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

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THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter.* It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,
THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,

Dec. 6, '61–1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

SOMETHING NEW!
HIGHHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD,
FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just

BEDFORD CAMPH[illegible],

THE BEST REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility; cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsrode.

J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year.

Don't fail to call.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The old credit, no pay system, having exploded—for the present, our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.

Nov. 1,'61. A. B. CRAMER & Co

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

VARIETY STORE.

The undersigned having just returned from the city, invites the attention of the public to her

New and Elegant

assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, such as MERINOS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, SACK FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, SKELETON SKIRTS, LADIES' SHOES, BONNETS, RIBBONS Calicoes, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, a large quantity of TOYS and PERFUMERY; and a general variety of goods usually found in Ladies' Fancy Stores.

The undersigned returns thanks to her old friends and customers and solicits a renewal of their patronage. TERMS:—Cheap as any other store of the kind in the country.

Nov. 15—3ms.] M. C. FETTERLY.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientique Silks, at 50½ cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlet's, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township, aforesaid, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd., to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. HULL, Ex'r.

January 10, 1862.—6t.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, whether by note, book-account, for costs, or otherwise, will please attend to the settlement of the same, on or before the 15th day of March next, or they will be left in the hands of the proper officer for collection. This is positively the *last* notice that will be given.

WM. S. FLUKE.

January 10, 1862.

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by any one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.

Nov. 5.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd, having been granted the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

H. J. BRUNER,
Dec.-27th] JAS. HANEY,
Ex'rs.

STRAY CATTLE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Union township, Bedford county, about the 2d of December last, a *BLACK STEER*, with a white back, left ear cut off, and a slit in the under part of each ear; and a red *BRINDLE HEIFER*, with the left ear cut off and a notch in the under part of the same ear, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL SHAEFER.

January 17, 1862.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

GO AND C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS'

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED,

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph H. Corle dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned residing in Union tp. in the county of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan. 24th.] Adm'r

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Winter Term will commence on Jan. 13. 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

FOR RENT.

THE CORNER PROPERTY,

formerly occupied by the late Samuel Brown, as a Dry Goods store, and now in the occupancy of James Farquhar, is for rent. It is the best stand for a mercantile store in Bedford.

January 10, 1862.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.—1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN

HAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NEW GROCERY.—

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew. Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miranda Riddle, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN,
Jan. 3, 1862.—6t. Adm'r.

UNION HOTEL,—

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, at the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING

MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

[illegible] the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best styles of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Braudies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Dec. 13.—6t.* *Executors.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Dec. 27, 1861.—6t. *Administrator.*

DENTIST.

C. M. NICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in connection with his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

☞Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED-

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1. 1859.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

BEDFORD HOTEL—

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year. on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.